

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 4.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1837.

NUMBER 44.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
is printed and published every Tuesday by
G. W. MILETTT.
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at
the option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms,
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Communications, and Letters on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

From the New York Weekly Messenger.
FLOWERS OF RELIGION.
Sweet, oh! sweet is the memory of distant friends; like the
yellow ray of the departing sun, it falls sadly yet sweetly on
the heart.

We always experience sensations more or less mournful on leaving our friends, even for a small space. But when we strike our household tents and gather our little ones together and turn our footsteps towards far off climes, a world of feelings oppress the heart; and their associations of years rise up out of their graves to give pain and throw their gloomy shadows upon the future. It is hard to bid adieu to scenes familiarised by time and sweetened by the interchange of friendship and love. To these holy spots, where the lights and the shadows have fallen, where we have long sojourned, sowing in tears and reaping in joy—to these we are endeared by the tenderest ties. But it is while gazing at them for the last time, that they appear the most interesting. Having become a part of our common nature; the prospect of separation invests them with new charms and we feel a sudden heart-yearning that surprises while it afflicts us. After our friends have left us and are sleeping in the solitude of the grave, it is only then we seem to appreciate their worth, for to realize the full extent of the loss we have sustained. Their memory is fondly cherished, and their faults forgotten. So it is with the homes to which we have long been accustomed. They may be as rugged and unsightly as an alpine hill, or as cold and dreary as a Laplander's hut—but bitter may have been the cup we have drunk and the sorrows through which we have passed under their hallowed domes; but the light of home still sheds a radiance undimmed by years and beautiful even in adversity. To uproot the heart's affections on thus untwined about the social hearth—to break up holy ties, exalted friendships, associations rich with the jewelry of the soul; is no easy task for the sensitive mind. The sacrifice is a great one and is made with bitter sighs and eyes red with weeping. But so it is, and so it must ever be with those who sojourn in these lowly abodes. The mutations of time effect all that is human and sport alike with the sorrows and joys of man. Thus we are driven along the stream of life ever changing with the varying current till we are lost in the ocean of eternity and earth knows us no more. How necessary then to live in this poor dying world with an eye fixed on that unchanging clime where the happy released spirit finds shelter under the shadow of the Almighty's wing. There in the reunion of those we love on earth never again to be interrupted, we shall forget the shadows that had crossed our pilgrimage below—the bitter storms of adversity will cease to beat upon our path, we shall inhabit a world all our own, where souls in perpetual sunshine meet, arrayed in the wardrobe of the skies—to go out no more from the presence of the Lord, but to be forever with him, to behold his glory and sing his praises to all eternity.
J. N. MERRITT.

THE MISSING TRIBES.

Curiosity which has been on the tip-toe to hear the lecture of Mr. Noah on the missing tribes, was gratified at length on Tuesday, the 14th ultimo, when he delivered it before a very crowded audience, at Clinton Hall. The subject, which is one of history and religion, was deeply interesting. Every thing relating to the Jewish nation—to that people preserved in a manner so singular—the parent, we may say, of all religion—so venerable for its antiquity, so fruitful of great events, which has survived so many revolutions and vicissitudes, and which even now retain so much of the original faith—a religion concerning which we hear so much from the pulpit, and is so identified with the origin of christianity, partakes of double interest, coming from one who is so familiar with its history and character as Mr. Noah, and who has ever laboured to elevate the reputation of his people, and allay those prejudices which happily have retreated before the march of science and civilization. The theory that the American Indians have descended from the ten tribes of Israel, captured by the Assyrians, is by no means a novel one. All the missionaries and travellers among the various nations from the time of the Spanish conquest, were of this opinion. There were many Indian festivals and ceremonies strikingly analogous to those of the Jews, but it was still considered a vague and indefinite idea, more as a dream, singular, yet unaccountable. Mr. Noah, however, carries out the theory in bold relief, amounting almost to conviction. He maintains according to Esdras, that the tribes apprehensive of falling into idolatry, left Samaria to travel into a country "wherein no man had ever dwelt," that they passed through Persia, Tartary and China, and reached the western coast of Asia, and crossed

to our continent through Behring's Straits, which being less than thirty miles wide and frequently frozen, presented no impediment, and spread themselves to Cape Horn; the more hardy keeping towards Labrador and the more civilized and refined to Mexico and Peru. He contends that the Indians have all the elements and principles of the Jewish persuasion; that their four festivals; their computation of time by new moons; their sacrifices, their following the Mosaic laws in regard to eating, and abstaining from eating certain things; their numerous Hebrew words; their belief in one God; and finally their participation in the great covenant commanded by God to Abraham, clearly and undoubtedly proves their origin from the missing tribes. These proofs following each other in rapid succession, required no ingenuity on the part of Mr. Noah to sustain his position; they were all strong and emphatic in themselves, and were corroborated by numerous missionaries, particularly Mr. Adair, who resided many years among our North Western Indians. He evidently proved that the Indians were of Asiatic origin, and must have descended from the Hebrews, the Tartars or Malays; and of the three nations he offered strong evidences of their Hebrew descent. On the antiquities in Mexico and Central America he advanced a most startling theory, and contended that the Pyramids to Cholula and the great temple at Palenque, near Guatemala, were founded by the Phœnicians, who crossed from the Mediterranean after building Tyre and Carthage, and founded an immense empire in this country of the Ophite worship, and that a thousand years afterwards the tribes passed through Asia to this Continent, and fell upon the Canaanites a second time, and destroyed the nation and levelled their cities. Several Travellers, among them Lord Kingsborough, are firm in their belief, that those great antiquities were the work of the Phœnicians; but Mr. Noah is the first who has advanced the belief that those temples and cities were razed by the irruption of the missing tribes from the North West coast. It is singular, but by no means improbable, our country is full of evidences that it was inhabited many ages before the discovery by Columbus. The lecture throughout was listened to with intense interest by a very enlightened audience, and such has been the desire to hear it repeated, that we learn Mr. Noah may be induced at no distant day, to deliver it again. —[N. Y. Mirror.]

A Regular Fat Man.—"I'll tell you what it is, young boy, consister," said Mr. Weller, impressively, "if you don't sleep a little less, and exercise a little more, you you come to be a man you'll lay yourself open to the same sort of personal inconvenience as was inflicted on the old gen'l'm'n as wore the pig tail." "What did they do to him?" inquired the fat boy, in a later voice. "I'm a goin' to tell you," replied Mr. Weller; "he was one of the largest patterns as was ever turned out; regular fat man, as had'n't caught a glimpse of his own shoes for five and forty years." "Lor!" exclaimed Emma; "No, that he hadn't, my dear," said Mr. Weller; "and if you'd put an exact model of his own legs on the dinin' table afore him, he wouldn't ha' know'n 'em. Well, he always walks to his office with a very handsome gold watch-chain hanging out about a foot and a half, and a gold watch in his top pocket as was worth—I'm afraid to say how much, but as much as a watch can be—a large, heavy, round manufacturer, stout for a watch, as he was for a man, with a big face in proportion. "You'd better not carry that ere watch," says the old gen'l'm'n's friends;—"you'll be robbed on it," says they. "Shall I?" says he. "Yes will you," says they. "Vell, says he, "I should like to see the thief as could get this here watch out, for I'm blessed if I ever can; it's such a tight fit." "And whenever I want to know what's o'clock, I'm obliged to stare into the bakers shops," if he says. Well, then he laughs as hearty as if he was goin' to pieces, and out he walks agin' with his powdered head and pig-tail, and rolls down the strand with the chain hangin' out further than ever, and the great round watch almost bustin' through his grey kersey smalls.

There warn't a pick pocket in all London as didn't take a pull at that chain, but the chain 'ud never break, and the watch 'ud never come out, so they soon got tired of dragging such a heavy old gen'l'm'n along the pavement, and he'd go home and laugh till the pig tail vibrated like the penderlun of a Dutch clock. At last, one day the old gen'l'm'n was a rollin' along, and he sees a pick pocket as he know'd by sight, a conin' up, arm in arm with a little boy with a very large head. "Here's game," says the old gen'l'm'n to himself, "they're a goin' to have another try, but it won't do." So he begins a chucklin' very hearty, ven all of a sudden, the little boy leaves hold of the pick-pocket's arm and rushes headforemost straight into the old gen'l'm'n's stomach, and for a moment doubled him right up with the pain. "Murder!" says the old gen'l'm'n. "All right, sir," says the pick-pocket, a whisperin' in his ear. And ven he comes straight agin', the watch and chain were gone, and what's worse than that, the old gen'l'm'n's digestion was all wrong ever afterwards, to the very last day of his life. So just you look about you, young feller, and take care that you don't get too fat.

GREAT DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—An article has appeared in the New York Express, by which it seems there is some hope that the Consumption may be cured by surgical means. The surgeon who makes this communication, proposes to cure the consumption (any case where one of the lungs is affected) in the following manner: An incision is made between the ribs, and an orifice opened to admit the air into the chest outside of the diseased lung—so that no air will be drawn into that lung through the windpipe at all. The lung will collapse and remain perfectly quiescent, and in that state can be cured by the efforts of nature alone, or removed altogether. As there is a partition between the sides of the lungs, while one of them ceases its action, the other goes on with its ordinary functions. The operation is neither difficult nor painful, and may be performed upon a person in the last stages of a consumption, without danger—as a person in that state would bear the operation better than one in robust health. The plan appears to be feasible, from the very fact that nature does sometimes effect a cure by the very same process (drying up one lung) and it is the only method by which a cure is ever effected. If this plan succeeds it will be the greatest discovery in the art of healing, in modern times.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—An Irish officer of distinction, attended a ball, but was not as proficient in dancing, as in the use of his sword. While standing up in a cotillon, his partner called his attention to a young man opposite, who had previously exhibited much skill as a dancer, in the act of mimicking the movements of the officer, who was of gigantic proportions. A little observation convinced him that it was the intention of the young gallant to ridicule him; and therefore, stepping up towards him, he inquired is that ye're natural way of dancing? He answered that it was. Well, says the officer, if so, I'll catch you dancing artificially, hereafter, I'll knock you down. The consequence was, that the fellow had to persist in his mimicry while he remained in the room.

AGRICULTURE.—The U. S. Gazette makes some very good remarks on the effect which the present state of the times will have in turning the attention of the people to agricultural pursuits. That paper says, "The fertile, uncultivated land, with which portions of our country abound, have been too much overlooked, and we presume will be more carefully looked after. The life of a farmer has more attractions, by far, and more solid substantial comforts, than the multitude seem willing to concede. Too many have, of late years, left its quiet and beautiful pursuits, to crowd into the already over-crowded cities: forsaking with most perverted tastes, the green fields and fine atmosphere of the country, for the dust and noise, and confined air that is found in streets and alleys. We think attention will be now strongly turned to the cultivation of the soil, by thousands whom the embarrassments of the times have deprived of employment, and as a consequence, provisions of every kind, will be more abundant, and cheaper. It is time the current should set the other way, if the distress under which the whole country now suffers, has the tendency to divert labor into its more appropriate channels, we may find that even this affliction has not been without its advantages."

Ingenious Smuggling.—The following account of an ingenious mode of smuggling between Switzerland and France is related by Mr. Cooper in his recent tour in those two countries. On a recent occasion a cart loaded with split wood (larch), had safely passed the door of one of the frontier custom-houses, driven by a peasant, who appeared to be one driving a very common burden to his own home. The cart, however, was stopped, and the wood unloaded. While reloading, for nothing but wood was found, one stick attracted attention. It was muddy as if it had fallen into the road. The mud, however, in the eye of the douanier, had a suspicious air about it; it seemed as if it was smeared on, and on examining it closely, two seams were discovered, which it had been hoped the mud would conceal. The billet had been split in two, hollowed, and re-united by means of pegs. On opening it the cavity was found to contain no less than seventy Geneva gold watches.

The New York Legislature passed a suspension bill to be in force one year, but the small bill law was not repealed, although the whigs pushed hard for it. In regard to suspension, there may be a great difference of opinion. But to us it is most singular that any Legislature should confer on a certain number of individuals the privilege of refusing to pay their honest debts, or any part of them, for the space of one year. If a certain number of farmers, mechanics, merchants, or day laborers had asked the New York Legislature to pass an act exonerating them from the penalties of the law in refusing to pay their debts for one year, think you, reader, their prayer would have been granted? If our Legislature should grant this privilege to our banks, other corporations and associations, and private individuals, might demand the same exemption. To carry out the

principle of suspension, pass a law by which every citizen would not be required to pay any debts or fulfil his contracts for one year. This would make a division of the Constitution and Laws, and give every man his share!—East, Republican.

THE BEN SHERROD STEAMBOAT. The destruction of this boat by fire, accompanied by the loss of a HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES, has created as might be expected, a strong sensation throughout the country, and more especially in the vicinity of the disaster. At Natchez on the 16th ult. a meeting was held at which the following among other resolutions were adopted. It is plain that this awful calamity is attributable to INTemperance, connected with its very appropriate concomitant, STEAM BOAT RACING. Thus it is that RUM slays not only its immediate victims, but others; destroying the innocent and the guilty.

"Resolved, That the conduct of Capt. Castleman of the steamboat Ben Sherron, in permitting a course so reprehensible to be pursued by his officers and crew, and in not ordering his boat to be run on shore, immediately on discovering her to be on fire, reflects on him the greatest dishonor, not only as a commander, but as a man justly entitled him to the indignation and censure of the whole community.

"Resolved, That we view with feelings of horror and disgust, the conduct of Capt. Dougherty of the steamboat Alton, on the occasion of the loss of the Ben Sherron, that his conduct was as disgraceful as it was cruel and inhuman, and such as should meet with universal censure and condemnation, and further, that if it were possible to obtain the evidence of his conduct as it was on that occasion; he ought to be publicly prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

"Resolved, That the conduct of Capt. Dougherty of the steamboat Alton, was barbarous and inhuman and base enough not only to insure for him the undisguised contempt and reprobation of his fellow men, but to place him, if it were possible, below the level of his species."

The Rev. Rowland Hill, has the following remarks. "What sort of an evil is a sectarian spirit? It is the cruel iron wedge of the devil's own forming, to separate Christians from each other. Christians thereby become like divided armies."

Augusta Ga. March 26.—A large black spot is now distinctly visible to the naked eye upon the Sun's disc. Thousands of speculations are there in regard to these spots. The most rational explanation of these spots is given by Dr. Herschell, who supposes them to be the opaque body of the sun seen through its luminous atmosphere.—*Courier.*

Hard Times. At a recent sale of furniture belonging formerly to one of the great men of the day, but now broken to pieces in the crash, are the following:—

1 very superb bedstead and rich striped damask or tabinet curtains, full silk fringe, gold corners—altogether a very splendid article, made in London, and cost £500 sterling (\$2500.)

1 silk coverlet to match.
1 alabaster temple, with bronze of Napoleon.
1 brass hydraulic wash stand, very elegant, cost \$75.

1 chandelier, very rich English cut glass, in order—cost \$300.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Spaniards have a proverb, that 'drinking water neither makes a man sick, or in debt, nor his wife a widow. It deserves to be noted with a white stone,' and I wish it were written in letters of gold over the door of every inn by the road side in our country.

From the Boston Statesman.
Candid Reasoning.—The present calamitous state of our country, and especially of our financial affairs, is to every man a subject of deep concern. An evil exists which is widely extended and most painfully felt by all; but instead of increasing the difficulty, as many are prone to do, by heaping censure and reproach upon the government as the guilty cause of all we suffer, let us meet the evil manfully, and if we can avert it, do so; but if not, quietly submit to it until we can remove it, or abate its severity.

What is the cause of the embarrassments we now suffer, is an inquiry of great moment. The question is often asked, why is money so plenty at one time and so scarce at another? And why is property in such demand at one time, and trade so flourishing and prosperous, and not at another? And these questions are said to be involved in great doubt and difficulty. But we think otherwise, and the reason of the remark undoubtedly is, that men are prone to overlook the obvious and real causes of things, and to look for others more remote, too often assuming that the causes of events, deemed important must, of course, lie beyond common observation.

The present embarrassed state of affairs, which has been so wantonly and unjustly charged upon our government, by some, perhaps, through ignorance, and by others, who knew the charge to be false at the time they made it,

may be easily explained. We need not go up to the clouds nor into the deep for reasons. The immediate cause of the difficulty is simply and only the excessive trade that has been carried on for years past in our country, through the length and breadth of it, by men too eager to become rich. The direct and immediate cause of this overtrading, has been the plentifulness of money; and the cause next back of that is the undue multiplication of Banks. These causes, with such others as they have drawn in their train, are adequate to all the evils we suffer, and have produced them; and it is useless and unphilosophical to look further. Without these causes, the embarrassments which we now so severely feel would not have existed. And the strongest objection that can be brought against this view of the subject, is that the solution of the difficulty is too simple. The fact is, that while men manage rightly their individual concerns, the government, were they ever so evilly disposed, cannot enact laws consistent with the constitution, that will cause much, if any, embarrassment in the regular trade of the country. In regard to the multiplication of banks, the fact is that where a number of individuals have been disaffected by a refusal of accommodation at some of the older banks, suspecting that impartiality had not been practised towards them, the course has been to petition for a new one.

These applications having been generally successful, banks have been greatly multiplied, and of course are in the hands, principally, of money borrowers; the directors and stockholders being the largest debtors. This, of course, led to an unnatural extension of trade, altogether beyond the actual means of those who conducted it. Credit took the place of capital. Everything that was bought and sold in the market assumed an unreal value. The property of some men was greatly overrated, and others reputed to be rich were in fact insolvent. Had there not been ten dollars in circulation, where there has been fifty, for years past, the disastrous state of affairs which now exists and threatens to continue, would never have happened. If a man has a thousand dollars in his pocket, he can, of course, give more for an article than if he had but a hundred, and will do so. In this flush of money men were tempted to buy much that they did not want, and to pay too much for what they did buy. The mania for trade was unparalleled—stores and warehouses became too small, and streets too narrow for the expansion of enterprise. Not content with ordinary gains, which satisfied their fathers, and made them rich, men almost without distinction, embarked in every species of speculation as well as of regular trade. Those who once would have been satisfied with ten thousand dollars as the end of their acquisitions, now talked of half a million as the least that would satisfy them.

Large investments were made in lands in the East and in the West—joint-stock companies, of every name, and for almost every purpose, were formed throughout the land. A train of expenses, corresponding with this visionary accumulation of wealth, was of course to be incurred. A style of living, which in other times would have gratified every wish, was now tame and contracted. The stride in many cases was almost literally from the stool to the sofa. Luxuries and articles of taste and ornament, rather than those of comfort and convenience, engrossed attention. Even the precious metals—the real metallic currency so much needed to pay custom-house bonds, post-office charges, and other government dues, lost its image and superscription, and was turned into articles for the sideboard and china closet. While this air-built, shadowy system was pursued, and fancy dreamed of wealth from every project and investment, productive industry, forsaken and out of employ, stood idly by and laughed at the fate of the bubble.

But, says one, this is a very unsatisfactory account of the great national calamity we are now suffering. The real causes are the non-renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, and the specie circular—General Jackson is the source of all the mischief, and Mr. Van Buren is treading in his steps; and following out the idea further, by way of illustration, they say the destruction of the United States Bank is the cause of the great multiplication of smaller banks, and of the consequent flood of paper money that has been scattered over our country like leaves in autumn. Now this is not true, and men of understanding know it; and men in the exercise of common candour will not assert it. Nothing more can be said of the non-renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, than that it may have been, in some measure, the occasion of the multiplication of banks, and the consequent excessive issues of their bills; but in no sense is it the cause. This distinction is a sound one, and will be admitted by every one who looks at the subject. Men have acted freely in their applications for charters for banks, and legislatures have acted as freely in granting them. No necessity has been laid upon either by the want of a national bank. As well might the man who digs the saltpetre from the earth be charged with the blood that has been shed in our armies and navies; or the artisan who makes the knife which is used by the assassin to kill his fellow-man, as for the

government to be charged with the mischief arising from the improvident multiplication of banks, by the legislatures of the several states. Such a charge is exceedingly illogical, as well as uncandid. Besides, one would suppose that men would hardly be willing to urge the necessity of a national bank as the only means of guarding against their own improvidence in throwing into circulation an excessive amount of money, and the prodigal use afterwards to be made of it.

The view here taken of our subject derives much support from the fact, that the severe pressure which is experienced in this country, is now felt to an equal, if not a greater extent in England, and other portions of the world. Business in England as here, is at a dead stand. Merchants and bankers are failing, and the poorer classes are suffering with hunger, and yet they have a national bank, and have had no specie circular. The embarrassment, therefore, which is now felt in England, must of necessity have been brought about by other causes than those by which it is said ours has been produced. And as like effects are fairly referable to like causes, the simultaneous suffering in England, and in this country, of the same nature, and to a like extent, may fairly be attributed to the same common sense; and that is the over-trade that has been carried on both here and there. This we speak of as the proximate cause—as the link in the chain immediately connected with the effect.

And now let us suggest, in conclusion, that, notwithstanding the diversity of our occupations, our circumstances, and our political opinions, we are citizens of the same common country, and have the same common interest at stake. The same fathers achieved our independence, and we are heirs of a common inheritance, rich and lasting, if not rashly forfeited. If there ever was a time when angry passions should be hushed, and a spirit of forbearance and mutual good will cherished, it is the present. Our Government need our support. They have a right to look to us for counsel and sympathy in this time of extreme embarrassment and perplexity. But at least, let us ask that that spirit of disaffection which has so often broken out in harsh denunciations against them, may give place to those kinder sentiments of confidence and esteem which we are sure a candid examination of their conduct and motives cannot fail to inspire.

From the Globe.

"SCRUB ARISTOCRACY."

We take from the court journal of the scrub aristocracy, (the Commercial Advertiser of New York,) the following confession of the ostentatious pretension which has brought the city to its present distressed condition. It is the only word of truth that has yet been spoken on the subject by that press, and we suppose it has ventured to utter it now because it assumes to say it in the way of jest: "many a true word is spoken in jest."

Will the Editor tell us that the Specie Circular has put all this upstart extravagance in the heads of the gentry he describes? Did the effort to prevent the conversion of the public lands into paper incite the New York Merchants to vie with the European nobility in their modes of living? Did it turn the heads of those who should have been business people, and tempt them to convert the credit system into a system of extravagance and luxury, as if men who had just obtained confidence to enable them to pursue trade for a calling, had nothing to do but to appropriate all they had bought on credit to enable them to ape the magnificence of an European hereditary nobility? If the order cutting off credit and extravagance from running wild in the land, has diverted it into this nobility mania among the merchants, it is a lamentable thing; but as it could not be foreseen, it must be forgiven. But Mr. Webster has told the New Yorkers that they must set the example to the rest of the Union, and we suppose that the grand display recently made is but an outward assertion of the intellectual and political importance they are about to assume over this republican country.

"Amidst all the extravagance which has marked the recent years of prosperity, in no branch of domestic economy has there been such mischievous prodigality, as in regard to household servants, particularly cooks and chambermaids. People have been growing rich—wealth has been pouring into the lap of enterprise wave after wave, as it were, of gold—until, forgetful of the admonition that riches often take to themselves wings and fly away, our citizens have been giddy with their prosperity, and have not even paused to reflect upon the possibility of any reverse in their fortunes. Young merchants have built their castles, and furnished them like palaces, and set up their carriages, in a shorter time than old ones were enabled to establish their credit in. Ladies with families of small children must have a nurse for each of them; together with a cook, waiter, footman, chambermaids, &c. to the number of a small regiment; besides sending their washing to a laundress. Dazzled with their mirrors, larger and more splendid than European princes can afford to purchase; rolling in their coaches, or seated upon their luxurious couches of crimson velvet, contemplating the rich mellow light stealing through the ample folds of their damask curtains; our ladies have had neither time nor heart to bestow upon their domestic duties. Forgetting that it is of more importance for a lady to know how to make a pudding than to play the guitar; and forgetting also, that a thoroughbred lady need never neglect the oversight of her kitchen; but too many of our matrons

"It has recently been asserted in France as a fact, that the prices and profits of Europe have found it difficult to procure such mirrors as they wanted, because of the great demand and high prices of the American market."

have had far less acquaintance with, that essential department of the domestic, than with the condition of the pavement on the fashionable side of Broadway, and the texture of Venetian crimson velvet, and the texture of Venetian figured muslins, and gros de naps.

"The consequences of this state of things have been manifold evil. Amid all these displays of wealth and luxury, wages have been matters of which no thought has been taken. Those who were living at the rate of ten, fifteen, and twenty thousand dollars per annum, had neither time nor occasion to count shillings in so small an affair as the wages of a cook or chambermaid, and they have been permitted to regulate their own prices. Their employers, moreover, taking no thought of their kitchens, have left their domestics to work as much or as little as they chose; and instead of insisting upon the performance of their duties as matters of right and duty, they have yet further aggravated the evil by alternate coaxing and bribery. Last year we knew a lady, in addition to the most extravagant wages, to lavish presents of twenty dollar shawls, and other largesses. We need not add that this year, the polished mirrors, and Persian carpets, and Parisian settees and chairs, and bedsteads, have been swept away by the assignees.

"But no matter for the result of the extravagance. The catastrophe brings no lesson to the spoiled servants. Accustomed to exorbitant wages, plain livers, and house keepers in moderate circumstances, are unable to obtain domesticities qualified for the proper discharge of their duties at any reasonable amount of compensation. And when obtained, their study is their own comfort and convenience, rather than the interests of their employers. Their object is to see how little they can do, instead of how much and how well; and never was a cat more reluctant to dip her foot into water, than a servant now-a-days to put her hand to any trifling household matter, not previously stipulated, or coming precisely within what she lancies to be her particular sphere of action.

"We have been striving to obtain a cook these five weeks—one who could at least boil a potatoe, broil a steak, and do the washing of a small family. The name of the applicants is legion; but the whole tribe have become inflated with such false notions, that it is the next most difficult thing to fending the northwest passage, to obtain one with whom you can get along. One cannot do this, and another cannot do that. One will not consent to stir out of the kitchen, and another will not consent to have the lady of the house stir into it. 'Why, ma'am, Mrs. Artful, in Bond street, gave me nine dollars a month, besides presents, and I didn't think of putting my hand to any thing but cooking.'—'And then I lived two months with Mrs. Dashall, in Waverley place, and she never came to trouble me in the kitchen.' Among the applicants yesterday, was one who sailed into the room in her silks and cashmere—her ringlets and laces and ruffles—like a Dutchess; she thought she could do the cooking for a family of four—but as to washing for the said four—one of whom is yet a pickaninny, one half-grown, and two are adults—that was out of the question. And so, with a toss of the head, my lady sailed out again. The next was the very pink of cooks. She was rather too ineffable; but the preliminaries were several of them adjusted with something like satisfaction. She had an excellent place now, but the family were going into the country. Last year she had rejected ten dollars a month from Mrs. Sattinet to keep her present place, though receiving but eight; and as wages were falling, she might consent to take the place for seven dollars, provided if she did not like the situation as well as where she now is, she might return again to Mrs. Gossamer, when she comes back to the city in the fall. 'An excellent place that,' said she: 'Mrs. Gossamer thinks as well of her help as she does of any body. But how many must I wash for?' 'Why for the family, to be sure. We have four of us; yourself, the nurse, and waiter.' 'Indeed! and I'll not do it for any body! Wash for the servants! Indeed!'

[Rising with offended dignity; for all applicants now-a-days take a seat unbidden upon the sofa, if they can get to it.] 'I might as well become a washerwoman at once!' And so 'my lady' made her exit in a rage. The next could not think of washing a window—not she! 'Mrs. Topknot in Lafayette place never thought of axing such a thing of her cook—that she didn't!'

"Chase Extraordinary.—[From the Pictorial (N. S.) Bee, 17th ult.]—The schooner Oceanus, was last week furnished by the General Mining Association, with a cargo of coal, bound to Boston. A Mr. Sheffield, of New York, the charterer, called on Monday, at the office of Messrs. Ross & Primrose, the company's Agents, for a bill of the cargo, saying that he would return and pay the amount in a short time. He did not, however, call again that day, and yesterday morning it was found that both he and the cargo were non est inventus. Mr. James Primrose proceeded in chase with the steamer Cape Breton, and in six hours came up with the prize, about 50 miles at sea. The Cape Breton returned last evening, and Mr. Cutler is safely lodged in limbo, to sharpen his razors for a keener shave. This time he did not sufficiently calculate the length of the good boat's legs.

"The Great Regulator.—It is a curious fact that the largest city in the United States, where the paper currency has assumed the worst of all possible shapes—where SHIN PLASTERS are issued and used, is Philadelphia, the very spot where Mr. Biddle and his great regulator are located! 'Physician, heal thyself,' before thou talkest of curing a nation.—Post.

From the Globe.

GEN. JACKSON IN EGYPT.

The following extract from a very interesting and agreeable book of travels, just published, entitled "Incidents of travel in Egypt, Arabia, Petra, and the Holy Land," by an American, is a beautiful and striking illustration of the effect of General Jackson's administration, in elevating the character of our country in the estimation of foreign nations. The author has justly said, that he "would rather travel under the name of an American than with any other known in Europe." Who that has travelled in Europe, Asia, or Africa, has not felt his patriotism, his love of country, warm at the proud attitude which every step in his rambles has taught him to feel the administration of General Jackson had assumed for us in our foreign relations? Our late controversy with France was one of those events which has secured for us abroad a character for energy, power, and justice, altogether superior to the truckling spirit of commerce which Europeans have, heretofore, unfairly and disparagingly attributed to Americans. To this controversy our author alludes in the following extract. He had just returned to Cairo, from a voyage up the Nile.

"Hoping to receive letters from home, I went immediately to the American Consul, (Mr. Gliddon, now in this country,) and was disappointed; there were no letters, but there was other and interesting news for me; and as an American, identified with the honor of my country, I was congratulated there, thousands of miles from home, upon the unexpected, speedy and honorable termination of our difficulties with France. An English vessel had arrived at Alexandria, bringing a London paper, containing the President's last message, a notice of the offer of mediation from the English Government, its acceptance by France, and the general impression that the quarrel might be considered settled, and the money paid. A man must be long and far from home, to feel how dearly he loves his country—for his eye to brighten, and his heart to beat, when he hears her praises from the lips of strangers; and when the paper was given me, with congratulations and compliments on the successful and honorable issue of the affair with France, my feelings grew prouder and prouder as I read, until, when I had finished the last line, I threw up my cap in the old city of Cairo, and shouted the old gathering-cry, 'Hurrah for Jackson!'

"Christianity.—There is another evidence of Christianity still more internal than any on which I have yet dwelt, an evidence to be felt rather than described, but not less real, because founded on feeling. I refer to that conviction of the divinity Original of our religion, which springs up and continually gains strength in those who apply it habitually to their tempers and lives, and who imbibe its spirit and hopes. In such men there is a consciousness of the adaptation of Christianity to their noblest faculties; a consciousness of its exalting and elevating influences, of its power to confer the true happiness of human nature, to give that peace which the world cannot give; which assures them it is not of earthly origin, but a ray from the Everlasting Light, a stream from the fountain of Heavenly Wisdom and Love. This is the evidence which sustains the faith of thousands who never read, and cannot understand, the learned books of christian apologists—who want, perhaps, words to explain the ground of their belief, but whose faith is of adamant firmness, who hold the gospel with a conviction more intimate and unwavering than mere argument ever produced.—[Channing.

"The Great Lakes.—Filling up of Lake Superior.—This mighty Lake is the largest body of fresh water in the known world. Its length is four hundred and eighty miles, and its breadth one hundred and sixty-one—its circumference about one thousand one hundred miles, and its depth nine hundred fathoms. Its waters are remarkable for their unrivalled transparency. About one thousand streams empty themselves into this lake, sweeping in sand, primitive boulder stones, and drift timber, which sometimes accumulate so as to form islands in the estuaries. A lignite formation, indeed, is said to be now in progress. Within a mile from the shore, the water is about 80 fathoms; within eight miles, 135 fathoms. From the above causes, the lake is gradually filling up.

"Lake Erie, from similar causes, is also filling up. This sheet of water is two hundred and seventy miles in length, 60 in breadth and two hundred fathoms in depth. It is gradually becoming shallower. Long Point, for example, has, in three years, gained no less than three miles on the water. On its southern shore, serious encroachments have been made, in many places. For a considerable distance above the mouth of the Black River, the bank of the lake is low and without rock. Thirteen years ago, the bank was generally sloping with a wide beach, now the waves beat against a perpendicular bank, which, from continual abrasion, often falls off. From one to three rods in width are worn away annually.

"With all our boasted republican simplicity," says Dr. Howe, "we are more covetous of distinction and have more titled men than aristocratic Britain; we have more generals, colonels and captains than warlike France; we have more A. M's, A. B's, D. D's, LL. D's, &c., than learned Germany; every man assumes some title; any one above a 'boon black' is an esquire; even the ladies come in for their share, and it must be Mrs. General A., Mrs. Colonel B., Mrs. Secretary C., Mrs. President D., and so on."

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Public Opinion.—The Columbia (S. C.)

Telescope, in mentioning several individuals at Washington, among whom are the Secretary of the Treasury, and two other heads of Departments, utters the following language: "Can a schoolboy be found who does not understand arithmetic better than Mr. Woodbury? Would any planter permit either of them to be his overseer?"

Certainly not. Yet in the hands of these men is placed the great and difficult and hazardous and tempting business of the government?—What can the nation expect, but to be made bankrupt."

This is copied by the New York Star, under the title of "public opinion." Having no concern with the parizan aspect of the case, we shall leave the other persons mentioned to take care of themselves, and shall confine our remarks to Mr. Woodbury; and here we shall not offer any defence of him as a politician, as we do not happen to agree with him on all political questions. "Can a schoolboy be found, who does not understand arithmetic better than Mr. Woodbury?" "Would any planter permit him to be his overseer?" Here is a precious guide for the public! Here is a fine fellow for a political teacher! Here is a capital conductor of a public press! Did he ever see any thing beyond the town of Columbia in South Carolina? Did he ever read any thing excepting a nullification tract, or some stump speech of General Hamilton? Did he ever commune with minds more enlightened than those of overseers of plantations, or the slaves whom they oversee? We can inform him of a few things which have actually transpired in the world, notwithstanding that his telescope could not reach far enough to see them.

Mr. Woodbury was the best scholar who was ever graduated from Dartmouth College. He was the best scholar of his time, at the long celebrated law school of Judge Reeve at Litchfield, in Connecticut. He was, for several years, one of the most eminent of the bar of New Hampshire, a bar that would lose nothing by a comparison with that of South Carolina. He was, at the age of twenty eight, a Judge of the highest court of New Hampshire, and admitted by the bar and the public, to have been one of the best Judges ever upon his bench, though that bench had been adorned by some of the best lawyers ever produced in New England. He was Governor of that state, and is named as such with pride by every son of New Hampshire, though its gubernatorial chair had been filled by a Langdon, a Gilman, a Bell and a Plummer. For eight years he was a Senator in Congress, without forfeiting his high reputation for talent, learning and devotion to business. Afterwards he was Secretary of the Navy, and admitted by those who know him well, and who are opposed to him politically, to have been one of the ablest officers who ever presided over that department. From that he was appointed to the Treasury department, where he has evinced the same indefatigable industry, accuracy in detail and comprehension in generalizing which had characterized him in all his previous stations. In short, he has been distinguished for a high order of abilities in every difficult and responsible station which he has filled.

And such a man as this is rated below a school boy by this telescopic editor! We can inform this precious specimen of provincial ignorance, that before he undertakes to characterize the public men of our country, he would do well to learn something of them; for not to know Mr. Woodbury as a man distinguished for talent, argues himself unknown. Perhaps he never heard of such a personage as Mr. John Quincy Adams. If so, we would refer him to Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, who threatened the Northern sage with a presentment by the Grand Jury of Washington, for exercising his constitutional liberty of speech in Congress, an exploit for which Mr. Adams has made him.

"Sacred to ridicule his whole life long. And the sad burden of some merry song." Mr. Woodbury rated below a schoolboy! And this by the editor of a press! We know that the American press is in the hands of many small minds, utterly unfit for its responsibilities; but we hardly looked for such a specimen of small print as is put forth by this microscopic semiweekly, even among the nullifiers. With the exception of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Calhoun, South Carolina contains not the equal of Mr. Woodbury in capacity for public business. Her intellectual giant is supposed by some to be Mr. McDuffie; but this honor belongs to Mr. McDuffie; for though the former has a keen and rapid perception of details, he is immeasurably behind the latter in powers of combination. Mr. McDuffie generalizes like a giant, but draws his magnificent conclusions from false premises, and is therefore wrong headed. Mr. Preston is an elegant and polished declaimer, but a superficial reasoner, who thinks much of oratory and little of argument. Mr. Hayne, sincere, honest and amiable, is the counterpart of Mr. Preston; and ever since he fell into the hands of Mr. Webster, who like Mr. Woodbury, is a New Hampshire boy, he may be justly styled the "great demoralized."

Both of these men have studied in the Ciceronian school, and in learning the style that was all powerful with the Romans, seem to have overlooked the character of the Americans, at least of the Northern and Middle States. They are eminently declamatory, but eminently superficial. But the power of such style over the human mind has passed away, at least with a large portion of the U. States. The majority of American citizens may be convinced by the hard fisted logic of Webster or Clay, but cannot be persuaded out of their plain, manly common sense by the polished sentences, the musical intonations, or the graceful gestures

of Hayne or Preston. They may seek amusement from fine acting on the stage, but they seek conviction from argument in the Senate House.

When this Columbia Microscope is disposed to draw another portrait of Mr. Woodbury, we would refer them to some New Hampshire school-boy for information.

"Extra Session of the Legislature. The Eastern Argus has come out in favor of an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose, principally, of imposing further restrictions upon our Banks.

"1st, to restrict the banks so as to inspire confidence in them by the community, and by each other, by reducing their issues to half or two thirds the present legal amount—2dly, to forbid the making any dividend while specie payments are suspended—and 3d, to prohibit the sale or disposition of any specie until specie payments shall be resumed."

To such additional restrictions no objection can be made, we think, by citizens generally; the public should have all possible against issue, and all necessary safeguards against frauds; and were our Legislature now in session we would willingly and heartily co-operate with the Argus in urging this subject upon their immediate attention. But we seriously doubt whether the people of this State would justify the net of calling an extra session of the Legislature for this especial purpose. The present state of things is extraordinary, but what could the Legislature do, towards affording relief, the great object to be attained, were it in session? The banks understand the laws, they know their duty under present circumstances, and the liabilities they have already incurred or may incur; what more is to be done than to enforce the laws, or if necessity shall prove to have been stronger than written law, we make no doubt that an enlightened Legislature, after the warmth of excitement and passion has given place to reflection and cool reason, will do all full justice. Were the Legislature now together, from what we know of the feelings and past course of members, we should sooner expect to see the charters of all non specie paying banks revoked, than an imposition of further restrictions. Legalized suspension we believe to be unconstitutional. Banks no more than individuals, now fulfil their contracts; the principle that relieves one relieves the other from similar engagements. If one kind of corporations can be by law exempt from the operations of law, so may another, and every individual by the same principle, according to our belief. It seems to us that it is best to let things take their natural course, and that an extra session of the Legislature is not desirable for a great many reasons.

"Want thome maple thugar?" said a little flippin urchin who dropped in yesterday with a basker full of maple sugar juncrackers. "We just do, my lad—what do you ask?" "A thilling a bunck!" "Who made it?" "My thither Luthinda—and she told me to give the head eater in the pantom offith a goth of a great gob." "Oh she did, did she? well, if she's as sweet as her sugar, she's one of the finest comedians in creation." "Yeth'em!" "And tell her that some lover of sweet things will soon overtake her!" "Coth, the'th catch'd, and goin' to be nothied next week to Jim Barney." He laid upon the table a thumping great piece of this congealed nectar and honey, made in the shape of a heart, and vanished in the twinkling of a bedpost. Miss Suecharma Dulcissima Lucinda, we owe you one.—[Northern paper.

"Important from Mexico.—Capt Baker, of schr. Mechanic, arrived at New Orleans, who sailed from Metamoros on the 16th ult, states that when he left that place the current report was that all the American vessels with their crews and passengers, that had been previously captured and imprisoned, were liberated by order of Gen. Bustamante, who had promptly arrested the C. mudmore of the Mexican fleet, and confined him at Vera Cruz, on a charge of capturing these vessels contrary to law and orders. It is also believed that General Santa Anna was still living on his plantation.—Boston Journal.

"We learn from the Saco Democrat, that in consequence of the Treasurer of the town of Biddeford neglecting to loan the Surplus Revenue of said town, agreeably to a vote of the town, the inhabitants of Biddeford have had another meeting, and appointed a Board of Commissioners to loan said money. Some of the citizens, opposed to such a disposition of it, have published a protest against the same.

"Border Difficulties.—Ebenezer L. Greeley, employed by the County Commissioners to take the Census of Madawasca, was arrested while in the discharge of his duty, by two Justices of the Peace for the Province of New Brunswick, and by them sent to the Woodstock jail. On his arrival at Woodstock, the Sheriff, who is doubtless a very sensible man, would not receive the prisoner, but gave him his liberty.—Jerome.

"Mr. Greeley has returned to Madawasca to finish taking the census. We calculate our Whig paper will perform prodigies of valor in his paper on the receipt of this news.—Bangor Post.

"On Sunday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, as Jas. Berges was passing from Charlestown to Boston, he was attacked and knocked down by a man on the bridge with the intention, as he supposed of robbing him; the ruffian, after striking Mr. B. perceiving a gentleman and lady behind him, made the best of his way off.—Post.

may seek amuse-
stage, but they
in the Senate

rope is disposed
Mr. Woodbury,
New Hampshire

zislature. The
favor of an ex-
r the purpose,
restrictions up-

as to inspire
munity, and by
ount—2dly, to
l while specie
3d, to prohibit
e until specie

is no objection
generally;
e against issue,
e against frauds;
in ses-in we
o-rupture with
upon their im-
seriously doubt
e would justify
on of the Leg-
The present
but what could
ding relief, the
re in session?
they, know
eances, and the
eurred or may
e than to en-
shall prove to
law, we make
e legislature, af-
e has given
e will do all
e now together,
e feelings and
e past
e sooner expect
e specie paying
e of further
eion we believe
e more than
e races; the prin-
e the other from
e of corpora-
e the operations
e very individual
e to our belief.
e let things take
e extra session
e for a great

2" said a little
e yesterday with
e characters. "We
e sk 2" "A bill-
e" "My thirder
e give the head
e of a great
e well, if she's
e the finest com-
e" "And tell
e things will soon
e otch'd, and go-
e Jim Barney." "I
e great piece
e made in the twink-
e charma Dulcis-
e." [Northern

apt Baker, of
Orleans, who
16th ult, states
current report
eels with their
eels previously
e had promptly
e Mexican fleet,
e, on a charge
e y to law and
e General Santa
e.—Boston

moat, that in
e of the town
e Surplus Reve-
e a vote of the
e ford have had
e a Board of
e the same.

er L. Greeley,
e missions to take
e arrested while
e two Justices of
e few Brunswick,
e stock jail. On
e Sheriff, who is
e ould not receive
e.—Jerome.
e Mdawasca to
e calculate the
e indigies of valor
e news.—Ban-

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, June 13, 1837.

There are three Banks only in this State that continue to redeem their bills in specie, and the combination of all the other banks in the State, and the premium paid for specie, as it is called, which means the depreciation of other bills, will soon drive out of circulation the bills of these specie paying banks. Several weeks have now elapsed since the temporary suspension, as the Banks call it, and if any measures are being used for the purpose of enabling banks to resume specie payments, if there is any prospect or probability of its being done, the public are not permitted to know any thing about it. It seems that the banks are determined to take care of themselves. Be it so. Let us learn a lesson even from the enemy. Let the people take care of themselves. Forbearance has its limits, and to be exercised long there should be some hope of amendment or redress. The existing laws have provided for the people but scanty means of protecting themselves against the cupidity or fraud of the Banks if not directed by honest men. How much longer the conduct of the Banks will entitle them to the forbearance of the people, and a delay to use the means put into their hands, remains to be seen. In our opinion something ought soon to be done to assure the people that the Banks are not disposed to set the people at defiance, and force them to the remedies provided by the law.

It has been the desire of the present administration to make specie the basis of our currency, and for this purpose restrictions have been imposed upon the issuing of small bills in several States. This restriction has met with the most violent opposition by the whigs as a party, though the more intelligent among them have acknowledged its propriety and advocated its adoption. Had it been carried into full effect throughout the country we should not have been troubled with the suspension of specie payments. Its effect would have been to have curtailed the excessive issue of the banks, and thus saved them from the ruin which now threatens them. Yet the whigs call specie a humbug and bank bills money, and expect their party to swallow such trash for truth. This is a very convenient mode of treating disagreeable truths to call them humbings. With our opponents, democracy is a great humbug, and of course all democratic measures—everything which has a tendency to secure the rights of the great body of the people—to restrain the oppression of the overbearing and insolent, is a humbug. The people however are not to be frightened or ensnared by mere names. They are beginning to feel their power and to make it felt. They are beginning to understand their rights and are determined to assert and maintain them.

Hail Storm. A part of the town of Sumner in this County was visited by one of the most severe and destructive hail storms on the afternoon of Friday before last, of which we ever before heard. Its ravages were not very extensive, but within its limits it raged with the utmost fury. The hail stones were of unusual size, resembling jagged masses of ice. All the glass exposed to its fury was of course broken, the trees were stripped of their foliage and are now as naked as they were in the winter. One man informed us that on the sides of the hills the surface of the earth was swept off as low as the plough had ever been. Fences and even stone walls were carried off. In one place the hail was piled up to the depth of four feet, and on the Monday after the storm it was in many places two feet deep, though we had had three days of mild warm weather. In some places channels were ploughed by the rain and hail to the depth of four or five feet through the hard ground. Its width was narrow, but we have not learnt the extent of its length. It passed through the north part of Buckfield and the south of Hartford.

During the last presidential contest and before that time many of the whig papers deprecated having the sins of the Bank charged upon their party. They said that the Bank was evil, and that it was wrong to rake open its sins. Many of them even went so far as to speak of the conduct of that institution in the terms which it deserved, and denounced its conduct in no very measured language. We said then as we say now that the evidence of its bribery and corruption was too strong to be got over and that it had forfeited all claims to the confidence of the people. If it had triumphed then it would have ruled us forever. If the present pressure could, as the whigs hope, extort another charter from the people, they would have little left worth contending for. Our objections and national legislation would be a mere farce. Congress would have only to register the checks of the money power, and all who dared resist or disobey would be crushed by its vengeance. It is therefore cheering to find the democracy of our country so firmly united and so unanimous on this subject. We feel perfectly safe in resting the contest upon this issue Bank or no Bank.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Republicans of the town of Paris are requested to meet at the Court house in this town on Saturday the Seventeenth instant at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing two delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Augusta on the 25th of June, and also the same number to attend the County Convention.

June 10, 1836.

American Citizens declared Pirates.—We learn from a ship from the office of the N. Orleans Pleanyone, dated the 21st inst. that the scur. Lady Hope had arrived there from Matamoros with the important intelligence that the crews and passengers of the Julius Caesar and Champion had been tried for Piracy condemned and imprisoned. The Texan schooner Independence had been captured and carried into Vera Cruz. Capt. Wheelwright was killed. The U. S. sloop-of-war Boston was off the Brassos on the 14th, and had repentedly demanded the release of the American vessels Cora, Leonidas, Mechanic, Rob Roy, Porpoise, Champion and Julius Caesar, from the Mexican authorities, captured by their fleet. As her commander was unable to obtain any satisfaction he had sailed for Pensacola.

In addition to the above we learn from the Mobile Commercial Register, that in consequence of the capture of the Gen. Urrea a number of American trading vessels had been captured in the Gulf. The whole of our naval force under Com. Dall is under sailing orders from Pensacola. The Independence was captured after a fight of about four hours. Col. Wharton, the Texas Minister to this country was on board, and is, of course, a prisoner.

The New York Express in a postscript says—"We learn from Capt. Thompson (formerly sailing master of the Texan schooner of war Independence) who came passenger in the Ann Eliza, at this port, from Vera Cruz, that Capt. Wheelwright was only slightly wounded by a splinter in the abdomen."

Small Bills. The Statesman says the legislature will find it expedient and even necessary to repeal the law of the last session prohibiting the circulation of small bills, because, it says, the small bills are the poor man's money. This is genuine unadulterated federalism: Irredeemable, depreciated one dollar bills are good enough for the poor, in the opinion of the whigs, who turn up their honorable noses and ask,—"what right have the poor to silver dollars and half dollars, which are worth ten or twelve per cent. more than paper, and which the rich whig merchants want to send to England to pay their debts? Paper dollars, worth ten cents less, are good enough for the poor." No, Mr. Statesman, Silver is "the currency of the democracy" and silver they will have. They want no more depreciated paper than they can help, and you may be well assured that the present democratic legislature will neither suffer what silver there is in circulation to be crowded out by "slin plasters," nor by a repeal of the small bill law. The "poor" must have silver, and not worthless rags, and silver they will have.—[N. H. Patriot.

The federal papers are boasting with great exultation and glee, that specie is leaving the country for England, by almost every packet. This exhibits the character of the whig merchants and bankers in their true light. They threatened a rebellion in New York and Boston, because the government asked for specie in the payment of the dues, and which alone the constitution and the laws authorize the government officers to receive. Yes, they threatened to tear down, to demolish the custom houses and post offices, because a compliance with the laws was insisted on—and yet they find no difficulty in procuring specie to send out to Europe. England must have gold and silver, and our whig merchants and bankers are furnishing it; whilst they will not pay a dollar to their own government, and even refuse it to American mechanics and laborers who hold their worthless promise to pay. But according to the whig doctrine, depreciated paper dollars are good enough for poor men.—[N. H. Patriot.

The Boston Atlas has repeated the assertion of the New York Express, that the law does not make it compulsory on the Postmaster General to demand specie for postages. Mr. Webster says—

"If Congress were to pass forth statutes on the subject, they could not make the law more conclusive than it now is, that nothing should be received in payment of duties but specie;—

The whole strength of Government, he was of opinion, ought to be put forth to compel the payment of the duties and taxes to the government in the legal currency of the country."

The laws of Congress with regard to receiving "duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, is that they shall not be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or in Treasury Notes—or in notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in said legal currency of the United States."—Boston Post.

FARMING. The storms by which the commercial world is convulsed, are calculated to reconcile thousands to their farms who had grown impatient at the contrast presented between their certain means of comfortable independence and the apparent riches suddenly resulting from lucky speculations. Sun never shone upon a class of men possessing more fully all the earthly means of social happiness and solid prosperity than the Agriculturists of this republic; and the "gifts of God are lavished vainly" indeed upon that Farmer who barter the blessings within his reach for imaginary happiness with the possession of wealth acquired by the thousand gambling speculations whose pernicious effects have temporarily paralyzed the business of the country.

A new process has been discovered at Strasburg by means of which a white crystallized sugar is produced in twelve hours from beet-root, and which does not require any further refining. This invention is the more curious, as neither any acids or chemical agency is employed in this remarkable operation, and the use of animal black is entirely dispensed with. It has also the advantage of saving 25 per cent. in the consumption of fuel. The new process is applicable in all the present manufactories of sugar, with the exception of those upon the principle of dissipation of the beet-root. The inventor is M. Edward Stolle, who, though not more than twenty-four years of age, is already highly distinguished for his experiments in chemistry, and his works in polite literature.

"Is not gaining a victory the most glorious thing in the world?" observed a lady to the Duke of Wellington, at the time of the occupation of Paris by the allies. The Duke replied, "It is the greatest of all calamities except a defeat." A memorable saying.

Season of Plenty. It is expected that if the weather ordinarily favorable during the succeeding summer that many articles of agricultural produce will be uncommonly plentiful. In the first place, very many young men, originally from the country, who have been lately

turned out of employment at the factories, will return to their paternal dwellings, and become tillers of the soil. Hence they will not only improve their health, but because the harvest is to be greater than usual, just in proportion to this amount of additional labor. Hay, grain, and all the products of the earth will be proportionably increased, and bank paper proportionably diminished. In the second place, thousands of young girls, who to the great grief of their mothers, in many instances, formerly left their homes to labor in a factory, being lately turned out of employ, will now enjoy a whole year of holidays at home—assisting in dairy affairs, making butter and cheese, growing plump and healthy, and becoming productive laborers both for themselves and the community. Many of them will get married to the young men above spoken of, and they will conclude, after settling on a snug little farm, that the farmer's life, is, after all, the most independent and happiest that can be found. B. Post.

Hidden Treasure Found.—The Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate states that a wooden box containing four hundred and forty nine doubloons of gold coin, amounting to near \$7,500, was found on the farm of John Douglas, Esq., in the northern part of the County on Monday last. The fortunate finder was the overseer of Mr. Douglas by the name of Monday. The box was much decayed, and from the length of time the deposit must have remained a secret. Probably no one will claim it.

Suicide.—Joseph Snow, about 24 years of age, shot himself in Dorchester, on Saturday evening. The fatal deed is attributed to a disappointment in love. If so, his rash deed proves that the lady who rejected his addresses acted wisely, for a man who could be so silly as to think of killing himself for a woman, in this fertile land, where the article is as plenty as apple tree blossoms, would make a poor stick of a husband.—[Bost. Statesman.

The Ruling passion.—It is related the Tailor, or the stockjobber, who died a number of years ago in London, worth one hundred thousand pounds sterling, invested in government stock—was so puerous that he had allowed himself the common necessities of life. A few days before his decease, when it became evident that he could live but a few days longer, he sent for the officers of the parish, in which he lived—who found the old man on a wretched bed in a garret, with nought to eat but a rasler of bacon and potatoes, of which he asked them to partake. One of them accepted the offer, upon which he desired an old crone, who served him in various capacities to broil another—but on finding that there was nothing more in the house, he severely reprimanded her for not having his larger supplied with at least a quarter of a pound of bacon, to cut into rashers whenever it was wanted for company. He then informed the parish officers, that he had bequeathed in his will one thousand pounds for the relief of the poor—and eagerly inquired if they would not allow him a discount for prompt payment. This being agreed to, he with much apparent satisfaction, immediately gave them a check on his banker for nine hundred and fifty pounds! And after declaring that he had made an excellent bargain, he breathed his last.

MARRIED.

In this town, May 21, by Rev. Wm. F. Farrington, Mr. Thomas Chase, formerly of Livermore, to Miss Eliza Winslow of this town.

DIED.

In Paris, 6th inst. Mr. Alanson Briggs. In which dispensation of Providence, a wife and children are left to mourn the loss of a most affectionate husband and parent, and the Baptist Church, of which he was a member, a devoted and useful brother, and a large circle of friends, a trusty friend and truly honest man. Comm.

NEW BOOK.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore Kirry Gray, being No. 14 of Sergeant's Temperance Library, June 2, 1837.—34c4d.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account are hereby notified that a settlement was made immediately, and all indebted by Note of more than one year standing must pay the same forthwith. THOSE WHO NEGLECT THIS NOTICE WILL INEVITABLY BE SUBJECTED TO COST. The subscriber is called upon to pay his debts and is therefore obliged to call upon all indebted to him to make payment. The subscriber will also sell the Stand which he now occupies on Paris Hill, consisting of a small House, Barn, and Blacksmith's Shop, with the land appertaining hereto. It is a good stand for a Blacksmith or other Mechanic, and will be sold at a bargain. If not previously disposed of at private sale it will be sold at Auction on the premises on the fourth day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

SUMNER HALE.

Paris, June 13th, 1837.

Wool Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufacture and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season. His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloth and W. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool. Further information may be obtained by applying to J. MAYALL, his Agents or hand-bills. Wool manufactured at the fallives.—Satinett Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard. ZACHA. GIBSON, Gray, May 29, 1837. 3m 4d

Commissioners' Notice. The undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of DANIEL BRACKETT,

late of Brownfield, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the eleventh of April current, is allowed to such creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the office of the Selectmen in Brownfield, on last Saturday of July, August, and September, from two to five o'clock P. M. of each of said days. ZACHA. GIBSON, WM. C. BORNLY, Brownfield, April 28th, 1837. 4t

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of Land in the town of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that their Lands are taxed in Bills committed to me to collect for the year 1836, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

Deficiency	No. of Lots	No. of Acres	Value	Deficiency
of Highway <td>1<td>100</td><td>43</td><td>35</td></td>	1 <td>100</td> <td>43</td> <td>35</td>	100	43	35
for 1836 <td>2<td>100</td><td>100</td><td>1,90</td></td>	2 <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>1,90</td>	100	100	1,90
for 1837 <td>3<td>100</td><td>200</td><td>1,72</td></td>	3 <td>100</td> <td>200</td> <td>1,72</td>	100	200	1,72
for 1838 <td>4<td>100</td><td>40</td><td>35</td></td>	4 <td>100</td> <td>40</td> <td>35</td>	100	40	35
for 1839 <td>5<td>100</td><td>80</td><td>26</td></td>	5 <td>100</td> <td>80</td> <td>26</td>	100	80	26
for 1840 <td>6<td>100</td><td>1,07</td><td>5</td></td>	6 <td>100</td> <td>1,07</td> <td>5</td>	100	1,07	5
for 1841 <td>7<td>100</td><td>1,68</td><td>6</td></td>	7 <td>100</td> <td>1,68</td> <td>6</td>	100	1,68	6
for 1842 <td>8<td>100</td><td>50</td><td>43</td></td>	8 <td>100</td> <td>50</td> <td>43</td>	100	50	43
for 1843 <td>9<td>100</td><td>50</td><td>52</td></td>	9 <td>100</td> <td>50</td> <td>52</td>	100	50	52
for 1844 <td>10<td>100</td><td>20</td><td>17</td></td>	10 <td>100</td> <td>20</td> <td>17</td>	100	20	17

Unless said Taxes with all necessary intervening charges are paid me on or before Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of September next, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction at the Inn of Joseph Bassett in said Lovell at one o'clock P. M. of said day, so much of said Land as will be necessary to pay said Taxes and all legal charges.

JOHN WOOD, Jr., Deputy Collector of Lovell for 1836.

To whom it may concern: THIS certifies that I have this day voluntarily relinquished and do hereby relinquish unto my children Hannah Marshall, William Marshall, Abigail Marshall, and 123 Marshall, minors, all my right, title and interest in and to any and all services by them performed; hereafter by ratifying all contracts, stipulations and payments made with and to my said children relating to their said services;—and I hereby forbid all persons from harboring or trusting my said children on my account, as I shall not pay the debts of their contracts after this date.

JOHN WOOD, Jr., Deputy Collector of Lovell for 1836.

Attest, Jed'h Burbank, John Hastings, Bethel, May 17, 1836. 3w4d

Caution. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following notes of hand, viz:—One Note dated September 1, 1836, running to David Variel and Nathaniel Small for \$33 00, and interest, due in four months from date, and an endorsement on it of \$4 00; one of the same date for \$33 00, and interest, due in eight months;—one of \$24 00, and interest, due in one year from date;—as I have received no value therefor and shall not pay the same. JOSEPH FOSTER, Livermore, May 22, 1837. 3w4d

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the last will and testament of

SAUEL DUNHAM, late of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ANTEPASS DURELL, Woodstock, May 23, 1837. 42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the last will and testament of

HENRY BERRY, late of Denmark in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ANTEPASS DURELL, Denmark, May 23, 1837. 42

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

JAMES STARR, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Jackson late of Jay in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said James Starr give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

MAHALA BUCK, Administratrix on the estate of Henry E. Buck late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration on the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

MARY S. STEVENS, widow of Phineas Stevens, late of Hallowell in said County, deceased, having presented her petition for an allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased, Ordered.

That the said Petitioner give notice to the heirs and all persons interested in said estate by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the taxes assessed upon the following lots of land within the town of Weld for the year 1836, and committed to the subscriber to collect, are unpaid, viz:—

Owner	No. of Lots	No. of Acres	Value	Deficiency
Unknown	18	1	183	33
do	18	2	183	33
do	18	3	183	33
do	18	4	183	33
do	18	5	183	33
do	18	6	183	33
do	18	7	183	33
do	18	8	183	33
do	18	9	183	33
do	18	10	183	33
do	18	11	183	33
do	18	12	183	33
do	18	13	183	33
do	18	14	183	33
do	18	15	183	33
do	18	16	183	33
do	18	17	183	33
do	18	18	183	33
do	18	19	183	33
do	18	20	183	33
do	18	21	183	33
do	18	22	183	33
do	18	23	183	33
do	18	24	183	33
do	18	25	183	33
do	18	26	183	33
do	18	27	183	33
do	18	28	183	33
do	18	29	183	33
do	18	30	183	33
do	18	31	183	33
do	18	32	183	33
do	18	33	183	33
do	18	34	183	33
do	18	35	183	33
do	18	36	183	33
do	18	37	183	33
do	18	38	183	33
do	18	39	183	33
do	18	40	183	33
do	18	41	183	33
do	18	42	183	33
do	18	43	183	33
do	18	44	183	33
do	18	45	183	33
do	18	46	183	33
do	18	47	183	33
do	18	48	183	33
do	18	49	183	33
do	18	50	183	33
do	18	51	183	33
do	18	52	183	33
do	18	53	183	33
do	18	54	183	33
do	18	55	183	33
do	18	56	183	33
do	18	57	183	33
do	18	58	183	33
do	18	59	183	33
do	18	60	183	33
do	18	61	183	33
do	18	62	183	33
do	18	63	183	33
do	18	64	183	33
do	18	65	183	33
do	18	66	183	33
do	18	67	183	33
do	18	68	183	33
do	18	69	183	33
do	18	70	183	33
do	18	71	183	33
do	18	72	183	33
do	18	73	183	33
do	18	74	183	33
do	18	75	183	33
do	18	76	183	33
do	18	77	183	33
do	18	78	183	33
do	18	79	183	33
do	18	80	183	33
do	18	81	183	33
do	18	82	183	33
do	18	83	183	33
do	18	84	183	33
do	18	85	183	33
do	18	86	183	33
do	18	87	183	33
do	18	88	183	33
do	18	89	183	33
do	18	90	183	33
do	18	91	183	33
do	18	92	183	33
do	18	93	183	33
do	18	94		

